

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1850.

Mr. V. B. PALMER, Tribune Buildings, New York, Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, and No. 8 Congress Street, Boston, is Sole Agent for the Sentinel in those cities; and is alone authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, &c. on our account.

Some interesting letters from our Indianapolis correspondents will be found on our first page. They did not come to hand until our paper last week was at press.

We are indebted to Hon. J. D. BARTON, of the U. S. Senate, for a copy of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1849.

Also, to Hon. A. J. HARLAN, M. C. for President's Message, and other documents.

We give on our first page a copy of the bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Randall, for exempting from exeat on property to the amount of \$600. There seems to be a growing feeling in favor of exempting the homestead from execution; but it seems to us that the plan proposed by Mr. Randall is more equitable than a homestead exemption, as it benefits all equally—those possessing a homestead, and those whose little all is invested in other descriptions of property. We go in for equality, and if it is thought right to protect one man in the enjoyment of real estate sacred from the touch of his creditors, it is certainly equally just to protect another in the possession of personal property to the same amount. It is not probable however that the bill will pass this session.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 28th, 1849.

Editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel:

Sir: You will have learned ere this reach you that the House of Representatives at last have chosen a Speaker; one to whom there is no exception taken by any member, except so far as his notions upon the question of slavery are concerned. In that point of view, he is opposed by both the extremes of the North and South. With the free soilers, Mr. Cobb is certainly not the man for Speaker, when we place his election upon the platform of that party; and upon the other hand he is quite obnoxious to the Southern propagandists, and especially the Calhoun interest. I regard the present Speaker as a conservative man, and one who has the interest of the whole Union at heart more than the peculiar institutions of the South, and yet it need not be denied that he very largely partakes of the feelings and interests of southern men. It is not strange that he should when we consider his location. He did not get all the southern nor all the northern democrats on the final and last vote; in fact he never did, nor could he ever have gotten them. Woodward and Holmes of South Carolina, Wood, of Ohio, Dury, of Wisconsin, and others of the North voted against him, and so would many others had not the plurality vote been adopted by the whigs and a few of the democrats. This rule presented an alternative that had to be met. The only question left for me to decide upon was, whether I would take Winthrop or Cobb. There are many reasons why I should not take the former, and some I have no doubt, why I should not the latter under ordinary circumstances; for I do and will say that his election turned upon sectional grounds in the minds of many, and so far I object to it. I preferred a northern Wilmot proviso democrat, and we might have elected such a man if southern democrats would have voted for him; but true to their interest they held out, and the result was disorganization until the very late period in the session when an election was effected. I think Cobb will form the committees on the Judiciary, the Territories, and the District of Columbia in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all parties. From what has been said and taken place during our present session, upon that subject, he dare not do otherwise, at the peril of his reputation, and the violation of the pledges of his friends; notwithstanding the holy horror they seemed to manifest at Brown's public or private, avowed to do the same thing that Cobb now must do to maintain his reputation and the pledges of his friends. And there are, are my reasons for voting for Mr. Cobb.

My reasons for not voting for Mr. Winthrop are obvious, and need not be given; but to allow the result to settle down upon the slavery question alone, then between the two men Cobb is the preferable one for northern men, if any difference exists; and the reasons for that difference are to be found in the speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, made yesterday in reply to Mr. Schenck, on a resolution offered by Sackett of N. York, to elect the committees by the House. That speech of Giddings's I wish you to publish, if it is reported, for the special benefit of our northern free soil whigs. Let the letter writers and whig editors of the press say what they will, may or can, in regard to the speech and the controversy between those persons, the truth is, Giddings had the advantage ground, and candid men so award it him. Giddings is not a ready and off debater—he is far from it—but there is power and potency in the man; and impelled by "eternal truths," as he himself says, that make him formidable when these truths and his positions are assailed. As to Brown, of Indiana, I humbly conceive, may more, I must aver that he was right—his positions were right, and time will award him that meed of praise which factionists and bitter partisans now unjustly withhold from him.

I find that my letter is spun out unconsciously to a great length, therefore must close with this one remark, that we shall have a hard struggle on the slave question during the present Congress; that the speeches and inflammatory remarks of southern men are not more idle words—they are sad realities. But of the Union I have strong hopes that it will go down to posterity as it has been given to us—the proudest edifice of human will and human invention that the world has ever seen; and that in my opinion these exciting scenes and those that will follow them, will not move from its fixed and appropriate position one, no, nor even one of the noble columns that sustain it.

and support the capitol of this mighty nation. Very respectfully,

Your obt. serv't., A. J. HARLAN.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

Held by the citizens of Allen and Whitley counties, at the house of George W. Omans in Whitley county, January 4th, 1850, in pursuance to notice given by the chairman.

SAMUEL MINOR was present as chairman, and E. A. SMITH as secretary.

The chairman called the house to order, and proposed a reorganization; upon which several worthy gentlemen expressed confidence in the chairman, and proposed that he should preside; whereupon the chair addressed the convention in a brief and concise manner as to the object of the meeting, after which some animated remarks were made by persons interested in the project. The chair then proposed a recess for the occasion; agreed to, after which the chair called the house to order and offered the following resolution: Resolved, That we are in favor of a Road. On motion, was put and carried; after which animated discussions were entered into in order by persons interested in the project. On motion, a report from P. Hoagland, Esq. was orally given. On motion, the committee appointed at a former meeting to cause surveys and obtain subscriptions, viz: William Rockhill and Joseph Taylor, were authorized to file their subscription list with the chairman, and Mr. Rockhill made an oral report, after which John Crawford and Jacob Schering filed their report with the chairman; and they filed a written report, and the report of each file was made known to the meeting, which resulted in the following resolutions: The subscriptions amounted to \$6,944.

The chair then proposed to take the popular expression as to which road they would improve, by having those in favor of the Leesburgh road to take the north side of the house, and those in favor of the Yellow river road to take the south side of the house, which on motion was agreed to. On motion, the chair appointed J. B. Edwards and E. A. Smith as tellers. The chair called for a division, and asked to be excused from voting; done. The tellers were about to proceed to tell, when those on the north announced a majority on the south side of the house. The chair called the house again to order; done. On motion of S. Edsall that we adopt the general law; was put and carried unanimously.

On motion, thanks are tendered P. Hoagland, Esq. for gratuitous services rendered, to the committee, the host and the officers of the day. On motion, Samuel Edsall, William Rockhill, Byron D. Minor, and John Crawford of Allen, and Horace Cleveland, Joseph H. Pratt, and Thomas Cleveland of Whitley were appointed to form a company, and proceed to open books; to meet at Fort Wayne, on Saturday, the 13th day of January, at Edsall's store, at 1 o'clock P. M. to organize.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting are to be published in the Sentinel and Times at Fort Wayne, and the Kossuthian Republican.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die; carried.

SAMUEL MINOR, Chairman.

E. A. SMITH, Secretary.

Copy—Will the Kossuthian Republican please copy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on the 30th ult.

ENGLAND.—Thirty-five Hungarian exiles having arrived last week from Hamburg at Leith, on their way to America, a meeting of the exiles was held on Saturday, in the chamber of Commerce, Edinburgh, for the purpose of adopting measures to raise a subscription to carry them forward to the land they have chosen as the place of their exile. Various subscriptions were announced, and it was also said, a promising subscription list has been given by the refugees are principally military officers of rank.

The Panama railroad is attracting attention in Paris and London, and the position in relation to it is that, that, in fact, it is to be a neutral passage for all nations, without distinction, and on equal footing, even in case of war; and a diplomatic convention for this object is suggested, in which the contracting parties should not only be New Grenada and the United States, but France, England, and Russia, whose territories are bounded on the west, as well as on the east, by the Pacific ocean. The hope is expressed that all parties interested will occupy themselves with the question with delay.

The English papers are filled with long accounts of the funeral solemnities of the late Queen Dowager Adelaide, wife of William the Fourth.

FRANCE.—The most important news contained in the accounts from Paris is the fact that the government has determined to abolish the system of passports. The purpose of regulation has long proved an evil, which we are glad to learn is to be got rid of. Its abrogation will greatly facilitate the intercourse between France and other countries, and remove many annoying inquiries and vexatious delays.

The Monitor contains forty more nominations to the Legion of Honor. Amongst them is that of Louis Lucien Bonaparte (brother of the Prince of Cambray), who was one of the insurgents of June, who were transported to Belle Isle, and who have been pardoned, arrived in Paris on Wednesday.

After a great deal of hesitation, and after much changing of names, the following diplomatic appointments may, it is said, be considered certain: General Castelnau to St. Petersburg; M. Delacour to Vienna; M. Ferrero to Madrid; and M. D'Harcourt to St. Petersburg.

The editor of the *Tribune*, published at Dijon, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to a fine of a thousand francs, for a gross libel on the President of the Republic.

The *Debate* contains a letter dated Rome, December 4, which says that the intervention between the Pope and Gen. Garibaldi had been as successful as it was expected it would be. His Holiness does not think of returning to Rome until a loan has been concluded, money will permit him to suppress the paper.

Gen. Santa Cruz, the Bolivian minister in Paris, is engaged in negotiating a treaty of commerce between France and the Bolivian republic.

The election in Mexico, announced to the 25th of January, 1850.

It now appears that no difference whatever had arisen between the President and his ministry. Mr. Bonney's amendment for annexing the Mexican territory, which was rejected by the Senate, is now under consideration by the House.

The contingent, demanded by the Ministry of War, was after a lengthy discussion, agreed to.

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MILTON.

MILITARY INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

WHILE Adjutant General, together with five other persons, to be annually appointed by the President, to attend Examinations at least once the year, according to the following list:

FACULTY.

ACCOMPANIED with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

W. T. JOHNSON, *General Superintendent*; (Educated at West Point.)

W. N. MORGAN, *Chief Superintendent*, and Professor of Mathematics, and of the Artillery and Cavalry.

W. C. COIT, Col. R. H. JOHNSON, *Professor of Mathematics*.

W. J. RICHARD OWENS, *Professor of Natural Sciences* [A part of the time at Kingston.]

W. J. RICHARD OWENS, *Professor of Chemistry*; [Part of the time a pupil of the celebrated Jacobus Berzelius.]

W. J. RICHARD OWENS, *Professor of Languages*; (Educated at Princeton College, N. J.)

W. J. RICHARD OWENS, *Professor of English Literature*; (Educated at Washington College, Pa.)

W. J. RICHARD OWENS, *Professor of Latin*; [A practical knowledge of the Latin Language.]

W. J. RICHARD OWENS, *Professor of Greek*; [A practical knowledge of the Greek Language.]

W. J. RICHARD OWENS, *Professor of Arabic and Hebrew*; [A practical knowledge of the Arabic and Hebrew Languages.]

Two hundred and seventy Cadets from eighteen different States, have entered this Institution since it was organized, in 1847. It is entirely free from the control or domination of any sect or party, and the policy of the Government is to draw from the adoption of a religious. Economy of money is a cardinal principle of the Institution, and the Government is obliged to require that the Cadet and his family should be able to support themselves. Every Cadet is required to select a College Graduate, from whom all funds brought in received must be reported, and no debt must be contracted without the consent of such guardian.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Will be thoroughly and practically taught in the United States Military Academy—the Engineer, Civil

rienced Engineers in the United States. He has for a long time been the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the high honor of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with department work have been procured at considerable expense for the quality of the work.

The Superintendent has the honor of stating that he has never offered more than five dollars per month for competent Assistant Engineers.

His former principal assistant at this time \$2,500 a annum as Principal Engineer of a Railroad under construction in Kentucky—whereby all of the same class are receiving in different parts of the United States, \$2000, \$1600, and \$1200 a year as Assistant Engineers.

The second statement of our kin's merit does not

To secure the manifold advantages of intelligence, discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this Institution has selected its permanent location in the famous

[illegible]

The entire charge for Tuition, Boarding, Fuel, Light, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blankets, Servants, &c. &c. is \$100 per Annum. Payments will be required in advance, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first of January, for example, to the third of February, (a twenty-four hour term) is \$20. Cadets from a great distance, who prefer to

most comfortable boarding in the families of the wealthy farmers at \$1.50 per week. South- or Western Stock can be had at Lonsieville or Lake State, Steamboat, or Railroad wharves, and Lexington; there is four horse coach to the Bluefields. Or, they may ascend the river to Mayville, which is three hours stage on the Springs.

✓ This place is furnished in connection with, and is abundantly supplied with fine Freestone, limestone and Grits water of the best quality, independent of the Sulphur Springs, and it is also Sulphur Springs.

George Town, K₂, October 23, 1849. 5-5

Storage, Forwarding & Commission

WE have erected a large and commodious
four story brick Warehouse, and are pre-
pared to store any quantity of produce, &c. that
may be entrusted to us, either for shipment
on commission,
or for sale on advance made on consignment.
S. & W. S. ERSALL,
Oct. 9, 1847.

**Cash for 20,000 Bushels
OF WHEAT,
At the Empire Mills.**

WE are prepared to pay CASH and the
Highest Price for 20,000 bushels of good
probable Wheat.

liberally and expense by driving directly to the STONE MILLS and following the road to the left. The first mill you will always get the highest price, and avoid annoyance of being deceived by the task of shopping snags on the River, who have our sales and are such a nuisance and are so wasteful to our market. We are not worth talking to, but as some of our neighbors are talking of wanting 10,000 bushels of wheat, I would inform wheat growers that we can take 20,000; as our Mill, besides being the largest, is the biggest, and the strongest in the country. We have a convenient WAREHOUSE and STABLE for teams coming to the Mill, and a HOUSE for the Teamsters; always furnish feed for the hunter, and pro-

ers. This is nothing new with us—we have
thought it our duty to do so, and should
now mention it if our neighbors had noted
the example.

We keep constantly on hand FLOCK OF
THE BEST QUALITY and all kinds of MP
and promptly send every thing in the
of Custom Work—always excepting White
Tan Bark, or the "face of the Poor
SAMUEL EDELL,
Empire Mills, or the Agency,
Port Waine, Sept. 4, 1815.

Land for sale.
HE subscribers offers for sale on agree-
ment terms, several valuable tracts of im-

one wishing to settle in this county, would
(this a favorable) opportunity to procure
THOS. HAMILTON.